

**SPEAKER BYRD
1917 CANDIDATE
FOR GOVERNOR**

—
This Political Gossip
Generally Believed
by Lawyers.

RAILROAD TAX IS DISCUSSED

Judge Prentiss and Former
Speaker at Odds on the Value
Placed by Railroads on Their
Property in Virginia.
Examination of Can-
didates.

BY RION McKEISSICK.
Hot Springs, Va., July 30.—It is accepted here by members of the Virginia State Bar Association that Richard Evelyn Byrd will be the unopposed Democratic nominee for Governor of Virginia in 1917. This is the most discussed feature of the meeting.

The discussion was opened by Judge Prentiss, chairman of the State Corporation Commission, who took issue with Mr. Byrd on the statement that the physical property of railroads is assessed at about third of the value claimed by the roads, and said that the railroads claimed that all of their property both roadbed, depot property and franchise was worth between \$50,000 and \$100,000 per mile, and that the roadbeds were now assessed at \$20,000 for single track and \$30,000 for double tracks.

Mr. Byrd, however, insisted that the record in the cases would carry out his contention that the present assessment is only about a third of the value claimed by the railroad.

Mr. Nicholas asked several questions to clear up the points, and Mr. Strode, of Amherst; Judge Hutton of Abingdon; R. T. Barton, of Winchester; W. Sams, of Norfolk, and R. M. Hughes, of Richmond, took part in the discussion which was very interesting. Mr. Byrd answered all questions promptly and clearly.

At that morning session Lucien H. Cocke, of Roanoke, reported that he had the monument to Judge Thornton L. Mumford and Commonwealth's Attorney James M. Foster he had collected only \$500. He urged more liberal contributions from the State.

The principal argument of the day came up on the standards to be observed by applicants for admission to the practice of law. Professor Raleigh C. Miner, of the law school of the University of Virginia, explained the reasons offered by the bar for the committee on legal education and admission to the bar. Ex-President J. F. Bullitt, of the association, offered a substitute to the effect that only a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of law be required.

Examinations for Admission.
The association resolved to omit bankruptcy and Federal procedure. The report of the committee referred to was adopted with three exceptions. The association refused to give public mention to applicants for admission.

attaining 90 per cent or more, admission to the bar is automatic. The Board is required to require certificates in certain cases. The report, with these exceptions, was adopted. There was general debate as to whether the Board suggested by Judge R. C. Jackson, of Rome, should be required to make a determination that there should be more careful examination of applicants for admission to the bar. As a member of the State Bar of New York, he had defended past tests as not too hard. Much of the complaint he ascribed to those who had failed to pass the law examinations. W. Kinckle Allen, of Amesbury, Mass., said that the State Bar Board of Law Examiners needed no defense. He thought its tests sufficient, difficult, and that they ought to be rendered no more difficult.

against the proposition to advertise those applicants who received more than 90 per cent on their examinations. Ex-President J. F. Bullitt, of the association, moved to require only a reasonable knowledge of the fundamentals of the subject.

of the Amherst Ströde, of Amherst recorded the suggestion, taking the position that the law school is too hard. The Bullitt motion was defeated. Professor Charles A. Graves, of the University of Virginia Law School, said that his law school had no objection to the rules insisted upon by the State Board of Law Examiners, and would abide by them. The University of Virginia Law School entertains no desire to lower the standards for admission to the bar.

At the night session Lewis H. Machen, of Alexandria, chairman of the committee on legislation and law reform, submitted an oral report. In thorough agreement with Woodrow Wilson, Mr Machen, a candidate for

"RUN" FOR LAND

State Militia Keeps Order in Rush for 10,000 Acres in Kansas.
Dodge City, Kan., July 36.—With a company of State militia present to prevent the enactment of violent scenes which characterized land openings in early days, a "run" for government

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